THE LIVERPOOL and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY nutend disputching their splene

October 2 RANGAROO.....

CHY OF BALTIMORE October 10.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK. RATES OF PASSAGE PROM NEW-YORK.

Sance. - 230, 505 and 555, according to Statement.

A Britted number of Third class Passengers will be taken.

A Britted number of Third class Passengers will be taken.

Prom Philadelphia. - 548

Prom Philadelphia. - 548

Prom Provision. - 548

Prom Printed printed the provision. - 548

Prom Printed printed the provision of the provision.

These siping are constructed with improved water-light comparison.

Parties wishing to himm out their friends an obtain certification of the printed passenger and drafts in Liverpool in sum of \$1 Section and apward. Apply to No. 17 Walnut at. Philadelphia, - 5ARSL4 CORTIS, No. 17 Broadway, New York.

TOR CHARLESTON and FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY U.S. MAIL LINE—The beautiful and factorize from the has ADGER S. C. Turker, commander, will see the second form the has ADGER S. C. Turker, commander, will probe to the second probe to the second probe to the second secon

COR LIVERFOOL -United States Mail Steam abip FRICESON Lowier, commander, will depart will United States Malls for Europe positively on SATURDAY, 25, at 12 o'clock m. from her berth at the foot of Canalet, or freight or passing, having unequaled excumniciations for since and coming stiple, to

are requested to be on board at 11 a.m. must pass through the Pest Office; say others will

NEW LINE of NEW-YORK and LIVERFOOL PACKETS.—PATRIOTIC LINE.—The line will
be comprised of the following new and first-class slips, viz.:
HENRY CLAY.—1,500 tune.—Cap. David Cankins.
CALBOUN.—2,000 tune.—Cap. David Cankins.
CALBOUN.—2,000 tune.—Cap. David Cankins.
CHENT —2,000 tune.—Cap. Decoge S. Hill.
ELLEN AUSTIN.—2,000 tune.—Cap. Wen. H. Garrick.
The above skips have been recently infill; and are the largest
and most substantial in the trade. They are commanded by
gentlemen of experience and ability. Their accommodations
are very superior, and every exerction will be made to promote
the confort of passingers and the convenience of slippers.
Yor freight or passingers and the

be confort of passengers and the convenience of shippers.
For freight or passegs apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway.

Agents in Liverpool, G. GRIMSHAW & Co., No. 16 Goree-plantus.

Steamboats and Bailroads.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE,-MCCHIGAN ISOLUTHERN RAILROAD to CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock leined St. Paul, Milwank e. and all places West and Southwest, via New York and Eris. New York Central and American Lake Store Railroads, to Teledo, forming the shortest, quicks st and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and raises of freight apply at the Company's Office. No. 100 and rates of freight apply at the Company of the Agent, New-York, Breadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York, JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD COM-PANY'S EXPRESS—GENERAL OFFICE, No. 175 Broad-way, NY-The New-York and Eric Railroad Company are new prepared to do a regular Express business. D. C. McCallers. General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,-From May UDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1656, Visine will leave Chambers et. Station as follows: Express, 6 a.m. and 5 p.m., Mail, 9a.m.; Through Way Train, 12 m.; Emisrant, 7 p.m. For Poughkeepsie, 7 a.m. and 1p. m. For Sing Sing, 19:30 a.m. and 9:45 p.m. [This train leaves every friday evening at 11 p. m.] For Hadson, 3:39 m. For Feekskill, 4 and 5:39 p.m. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Ganal, Christopher and 31st-sta. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:15 and 10:45 a.m., and 4:35 p.m., and Xast Albaoy at 5, 8:15 and 11, 15 a.m., and 5 p.m., and Xast Albaoy at 5, 8:15 and 11, 15 a.m., and 5 p.m.,

EW-YORK and HARLEM RAILROAD .-FARE REDUCED.—Only \$1.56 from New York to Alson, The Inland Route connecting with Western and Norths Trains. 5:40 a.m., Express Train for Albany without age of cars, connecting with 11:15 a.m. Central and Northformins. Silvs.m., Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge
d all Stations above. 5:20 p. m., Express, connecting with

But all Statistics and the Central II p.m.

RFTURNING, LEAVE ALBANY—8:50 a. m., Express, without charge of cars. 9:15 a. m. Mail Train. 4:30 p. m. Express for New-York.

We invite all passengers on business or pleasure to take the Sarlem Bailtoad, which, for comfort, promptness or safety, is mesupassed. The Albany Trains are now fitted up with Ornamer's Approved Brakes, which places the train under the centrol of the Engineer, rendering it the safest road in the Union. Tickets to be obtained or Baggage checked at the office of the Western Radicod, Albany, or at White and Center, Brecome and 26th-sts., New York.

W.M. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

LYOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW-FORT and FALL RIVER.—The splendid and superior measure METROPOLIS, Capt. Brown, leaves New York every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock p.m.; and the BAY STATE, Capt. Jewett, leaves New York every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 6 o'clock p.m.; from Pier No. 5 N. R., ocar the Battery; both touching at New-

WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nes. 70 and 71 West-st.

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONINGTON for BOSTON and PROVIDENCE—Inland rout
without delay, change of cars or bagasar.

The stramp of Ly Midth ROCK Capt. Joel Stone, and C.
VANDERBLIT, Capt. W. H. Frazee, in connection with the
Stemington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railreads, leaving. New York of the Angles of the Collect
No. 2, North River, first which howe Battery place, at 4 o'clock
p. m., and Stemington at 8:30 p. m., or on the arrival of the mail
train which heaves Horton at 5:30 p. m., or on the Arrival of the mail
train which heaves Horton at 5:30 p. m., or on the Arrival of the mail
train which heaves Horton at 5:30 p. m., or on the Arrival of the mail
train which heaves Horton at 5:30 p. m., or on the Arrival of the mail
train which heaves Horton at 5:30 p. m., or on the Arrival of the mail
train which heaves Horton at 5:30 p. m., or on The C. VANDERBHILT from New York Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. From Stermaton Threaday, Thursday, and
Saurday.

The PLYMOUTH ROCK from New York Tuesday, Thursd Saturday. From Stonington, Monday, W.

and Friday.

Passengers proceed from Stomington per Railroad to Providence and Boston, in the Express Mail Train, several hours in advance of those by other toutes, and in ample time for all the early morning lines connecting North and East. Passengers that prefer it remain on board the steamer, enjoy a nightly resisuants upday of the providence with the line. It was for Buston.

But an unique to the providence with the line in train for Buston.

eren. agrage Master accompanies the steamer and train through A Barrage Master accompanies of freight, apply at Pier No. 2

For passage, bertas, state-mouns or freight, apply at Pier No. 2

North River, or at the office No. 10 Battery place.

PLUSHING RAILKOAD—Leave Fulton Mar-ket, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 61, 8 and 10 a. m.; 1, 4, and 6 p. m. The CARS leave Finshing, L. L. at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passeagers with the Boat at Hanter's Foliet Through in 55 minutes Face, 20 cents. WM. M. SMUTH, Superintendent.

SYRACUSE AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD-SYRACUSE AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD—
In connection with Express Trains on the New York and Ease Relived.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 20, and until further netice, Passenger Trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
Leave New York from pier foot of Duane st. at 6 a. m., via Buffalo, Express—connecting at Emphanton with Express—Train for Syracuse.
At 5 p. m. via Night Express—connecting at Binghanton with Express Train for Syracuse and Owego.
Through Tickets may be procured at the Ticket Office of the New-York and Eric Road.

W. B. GILBERT, Sup't.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY-Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delawate, Looks wann and Western Railroad to Scranton Great Bend, the North-and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad to Manch Chunk.

hunk.
ARRANGEMENT-Commencing October 7, 1856.-

Jersey Railroad, which leave New 15 and 5 p. m. handt et. at 7.30 and 9.00 a. m. and 3 and 5 p. m. JOHN O. STERNS, Sup't NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Truryday, Aug. 7, 1836, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duancet, as follows,

vis:

BUFFALO EXPRESS, at 0 a. m., for Buffaio,

DUNKIRK EXPRESS, at 6 a. m., for Dunkirk.

MAIL, at 8:15 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffaio and intermediate exitions. Passengers by the Train will remain ever night

at Owego, and proceed the next morning.

CHICAGO EXPRESS, at 1 p. m., for Dunkirk.

ROCKLAND PASSENGUER, at 3:30 p. m. (from feet of Chan here-et.), via Piermout, for Suffers's and intermediate stations.

WAY PASSENGER, at 4 p. m., for Newburgh and Middle-

town and intermediate stations.

NIGHT EXPRESS, at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

EMIGRANT, at 6 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and inter-

EMIGRANT, at Sp. m., for Bunkin and Bunkin and Bunkin mediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS

EXCEPTED.

There Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canaddaigus and Ningara Fails Railroad, for Ningara Fails, at Binghamton with the Byracuse and Binghamton Bailroad, for Syracuse, at Corating with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rockes'er, at Great Hend with Delaware, Lackawanus and Western Railroad for Sevanton, at Buffalo sad Denkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincipanti, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCalllill, General Superinterdert.

THE RECULAR MAIL LINE via STONING-TON for BOSTON as I PROVIDENCE—CIANOF.

ROUR.—On and after Monday, Oct. 36, the Steamers of the
Bue will leave pier No. 2, North River, first wharf above B
bery-place, unity, except Sunday, st 4 p. m., instead of 5 p. m. NEW WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEW-YORK to ROCHESTER.—The ROCHESTER and, is con-genessee valley Ratherday is new open, and, is con-nection with the Buffalo. Corning and New-York, and New-York and Eric Raticooks, forms a direct route from New-York

to Rochester.

The directness of this route, together with the superior comfort afforded by the wide cars, renders it by far the most desirable between the above-named cities.

Tickets can be procured at the New York and Zire fixatroad
Ticket Office, foot of Duane st., and No. 130 Broadway; also is
Jessey City.

Picket Office, 1900.

Bagange checked through.

Bagange checked through.

Prights will be transported between New York and Rocked Prights will be transported between learned in regard therein can be obtained by calling on the General Freight Agent of the New York and Eric Railroad Brie Buildings, or C. S. TAPPAN, New York and Eric Railroad Brie Buildings, or C. S. TAPPAN, Perpress Freight Agent, No. 193 Broadway.

Express Freight Agent, No. 193 Broadway.

Rotrains on the Buffaio, Corning and New York Railroad on No trains on the Buffaio, Corning and New York Railroad on Standay.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

RUMMER ARRANGEMENT commencing May 5, 1866.

Passenser Stations; Corner Broad way and Canal 42.

In New York...; Corner Broad way and Canal 42.

In New York... (Corner Broad way and Canal 42.

In New York... For New Haven: 7, 8 a. m., (Ex.);

12:00, 3:15, 4, (Ex.) 4:39 p. m. For Bridgeport: 7, 8 a. m., (Ex.);

12:00, 3:15, 4, (Ex.) 4:39 p. m. For Militord, Strandord, Farrierid,

Southport and Westport: 7 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 4:39 p. in. For

Norwalt: 7, 9 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 4 (Ex.) 4:30, 5:15, 6:15 p. m.

For Datien and Greenwich: 7, 9 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:15,

4:15 p. m. For Samford: 7, 8 (Ex.) 9 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 4;

(Ex.) 4:39, 5:15, 6:15 p. m. For Port Chester and intermediate

Stations: 7, 9 a. m., 12:30, 3, 15, 4:59, 3:15, 6:15 p. m.

CONNECTING TRAINS—For Booton: 8 a. m. (Ex.): 4 p. m.

CONNECTING TRAINS—For Booton: 8 a. m. (Ex.): 4 p. m.

Ga.) For Hartford and Springfield: 8 a. m., (Ex.): 20 p. m.;

4 p. m., (Ex.) For Connection River Railroad to Montreal: 8

a. m., (Ex.) For Connection River Railroad: M. m., For Housatone Railroad: 8 a. m., For Namazork Hairrad: 8 a. m., 3:15 p. m. For Dabury and Norwalk Railroad: 8 a. m., For Monazork Railroad: 8 a. m., 3:15 p. m. For Dabury and Norwalk Railroad: 7, 9 a. m.;

TRAINS TO NEW LORD From New Haven: 1:00, 2, 2, 35, 4

TRAINS TO NEW LORD.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
And their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago,
Miswanker, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points
West and Southwest.
Via SUSFENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO, or JOSWEGO, is
at No. 173 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Corner of Courtian first.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD-Fall and Winter Arrangement—(Sundays excepted)—Tribbs going East: Leave Brooklyn for Greenport, 10 a.m. daily: for Yaphank. 10 a.m. daily and on Saturdays at 5:45 p.m.; for Farmangide, 10 a.m. and 5:45 p.m. for Sysset. 10 a.m. and 5:45 p.m.; for Hempstead, 10 a.m., 12 m., and 5:45 and 5 p.m.; for Jamalca, 10 a.m., 12 m., 3:45 h and 6:30 p.m.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.-THREE DALLY THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN PHILA-DELPHIA and PITTSBURGH-The MORNING M A I L T R A I N beave Philadelphia Prittsburgh at 7a, m., and leaves Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 7a, m. The FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 12-39, m., and Pittsburgh leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 12-39, m., and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 2-30 p.m. THE NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN Philadelphia at 2:50 p.m. THE NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN rec Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 11 p. m., and Pittsburgh leaves Philadelphia for Pittleburgh at 11 p. m., and Pittleburgh for Philadelphia at 9, 20 p. m.

The above lines connect at Pittleburgh with the railroads to and from St. Louis, Mo.; Alton, Galena, and Chicaro, Lilinois; Frankfort, Lexington, and Louisville, Ky.; Terre Haute, Madison, La Fayette, and Indianapolis, Ind.; Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, Bellefontsine, Sandusky, Toledo, Cleveland, Coulumbus, Zanesville, Massilon, and Wooster, Ohio; also with the stram packet boats from and to New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

For further particulars see handbills in the hotels of this city. Passengers will find this the shortest, most expeditions and countertable route between the East and West.

Through tickuts can be had at either of the above-mentioned pisces in the West, or of

J. H. BUTIS, agent, New Jorks, L. K. Butish Co., New York, J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent Pennsylvania Railroad Co., No. 2 Aster House, Broadway, New York, THOMAS MOORE, Agent, cor. 11th and Market-sta., w. York, Jan., 1876. Philadelphia

A CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic cities with Western North-western and South-western States, by a continuous Railway direct. The Road also connects as Pittsburah with daily fine of Steamers to all ports in the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandusky with steamers to all ports on the North-western Lakes; making the most direct, cheaperst and reliable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and fountly force.

one, Battunore: Oco. C. Francecus, Fittsburgh,
or further particular or bills of Inding, apply to
LEECH & Co., Azents Penn. Railroad Co.,
No. 2 Astor House. New York.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. J. LOMBAERT, Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD-For PHILA-DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY GITY.—Mail and Express Lines: Leave New-York 2 and 11 a.m. and 4 and 6 p. m.; fare, 43; 12 m., \$2.25; stopping at all way stations. Through Tickets sold for Cincinnati (\$17 and \$18.50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 3 a.m. and 6 p. m.

W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Sup't.

Medical

M AGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINE for NERVOUS and OTHER DISEASES.—This newlednessed Machine for medical application possesses very decided avantages, and is far superior to any instrument of the kind ever seen. The Proprietors' signature is attached to all genuine Machines. Price \$10; sent by express by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 500 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK TEMPLE of HEALTH.—Dr. J. B. DENNIS. No. 6 Bleeckerst., for 20 years a practitioner of medicine in this city, offers his ALTERATIVE and HE-PATIC SYRUP to those who are affilted with any of the following Diseases: Acute and Chronic Disease of the Liver or Kidneys, Pulmonary Consumption, Disease of the Heart, Piles, Fietula, Syphilis, Rheumatism.

Dr. Dennis can refer to hondreds in this city who have been cured by the use of his ALTERATIVE and HEPATIC SYRUP, who will nearly to its efficacy.

who will restrict to the efficacy.

N. B.—Office hours from 10 to 5 daily, and on the evenings of Tuesday. Thursday and Saturday, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

CANCERS removed without the use of the kilfe.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY of the AGE:
Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cares EVERY KIND of

common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures EVERY KIND of HIMOR, from the worst Scrophia does to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to once a cursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of bolls.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the
mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of

eysipelas. One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four er six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running

One bottle will cure scaly cruptions of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most despe-

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rhemmatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt-rhemm.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scroffida. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks to improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed arowing on the pactures and along old stone walls, should cure every homor in the system; yet it is a fixed fact. If you have a humor, it has to start. There are no ifs not ands, hums not has, about it, unting some cases, but not yours. I peddied over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetta. I gave it to children a year old, to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy-locking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who see subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief in exaran hand dizziness. Some who have taken it have been costive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite rany, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feedings but you must use be nature, it will cause very singular feedings but you must use be nature, it will cause very singular feedings to two units and be nature, it will cause very singular feedings but you must use be nature, it will cause very singular feedings but you must use be nature, it will cause very singular feedings but you must use be nature, it will cause very singular feedings but you must use be nature, it will cause very singular feedings to the your hand to be nature, it will cause very singular feedings but you must use be nature, it will cause very singular feedings but you must use be nature, it will cause very s

feeing is gone, you will be seen consume of it that ever will be some of the most extravagant encommums of it that ever will be some of the most extravagant encommums of it that ever will be seen as the seen of the seen of

Legal Notices.

A T a SURROGATE's COURT, held in and for the Cenny of New York, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of October, in the year one the prand eight bundred and fifty-six. Present, ALEXANDER W. BEADFORD, Surrogate. In the matter of the accounting of STEPHEN R. HARRIS, Administrator of LAURA M. HANKINSON, Deceased. On reading and filles the petition of JOSEPH C. TALBOT the Guardian of LAURA M. HANKIN. SON, an infest next of kin of said deceased. It is ordered that said STEPHEN R. HARRIS, Administrator of all and angular the proofs chattels and credits of the said LAURA M. HANKIN. HANKINSON, deceased, personally be and appear before the Surroga's of the County of New York, at his Office in the City of New York, on the 16th day of January next at 11 october in the forence of that day, and trader an account of his proceedings as such Administrator, and show cause why he should not be experienced. T a SURROGATE'S COURT, held in and for

AT a SURROGATE'S COURT, held in and for A T a SURROGATE'S COURT, held in and for the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of New York, on the eighth day of October, in the year one the usuad eight hurdred and fifty six. Present, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.—In the matter of the accumits of STEPHENR R HARRIS guardian of LAURA M. HANKINSON, in ifent.—On reading and sling the petition of JOSEPH C. TALBOT, the next friend of the said LAURA M. HANKINSON, it is ordered that said STEPHENR R HARRIS, guardian of the person and estate of the said LAURA M. BANKINSON, it is ordered that said STEPHENR R HARRIS guardian of the person and estate of the said LAURA M. BANKINSON, it is ordered that said STEPHENR R HARRIS guardian of the person and estate of the said LAURA M. BANKINSON, deceased, personally be and appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at the office in the former on the City of New York, on the fourteenth day of January sext, at I deced in the former on the City of New York, on the fourteenth day of January sext, at I deced in the former on the City of New York, on the office in the city of the cause of the County of New York, on the matter of the cause of the County of New York, at the other in the City of New York, on the office, in the city of the County of New York, at the matter of the addition, and read the matter of the said LAURA M. BANKINSON, it is ordered that said STEPHENR R HARRIS quardian of the person and estate of the said LAURA M. BANKINSON, it is ordered that said STEPHENR R PARRIS quardian of the person and estate of the said LAURA M. BANKINSON, it is ordered that said STEPHENR R PARRIS quardian of the person and estate of the said LAURA M. BANKINSON, it is ordered that said STEPHENR R PARRIS quardian of the person and estate of the said LAURA M. BANKINSON, it is ordered that said STEPHENR R PARRIS quardian of the person and estate of the said LAURA M. BANKINSON, it is ordered that said singular person to the Colorado. At present, they are both surrection on the Colorado. At present, they are

IN the SUPREME COURT of the STATE of NEW YORK - WILLIAM A. WHEYLER, ANTHONY

after be owned by them, and all the toils, income, a profits to be and from the same and all the had used profits to be and from the same and all the had used on the failed of the same and all the had used in a constant of the same and all real edwards to be realized thereon, and all real edwards the the same and all real edwards with all the formatives, unities and tenders, passed free the rare, and all other cars, and shops tools and ery, and all other personal property whatsoever, of edwards to the realized to be acquired by Company, and in any way belowing or appertanting to Kailman of the said Company, now constructed or threefold.

he sale will include the following:
onruleing the several articles of personal property owned
he Northern Bulroad Company, covered by the two mortw to the plaintiffs, or one of them, and which is directed in
irreging judgment and decree to be sold by the Referre,
claimed in the complaint as not bring affected or covered
he metrings to Savare. Dixwell and Seymour:
ast—The sevenuer Boston, her engines, hollers, boats,
is appared and furniture; a claim and demand against
tre Parish, for taking and converting the same.
coan—The boats and vessels comprising what is knewn as
indeputured Ballican line of Canal Boats on Lake Chamand consisting of the following named Canal Boats, Barges
Fessels, with their and each of their sails, ringing tackle,
signif facilities.

alle.

And the above sale is hereby postponed until the 21st day of October instant, at two o'clock in the abovement at the Court House, in the town of Malone, in the said townty of Franklin. Parted October 9, 1256.

WM. C. BROWN, o17 Sawtr Referee. N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLARE, late of the City New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subserber, at the office at No. 226 Peak-ist, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of March neat.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1256.

NANCY M. BLAKE, Administratria, spl2 law6mFr with the Williamered.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York, established and ANNA DIDIER, his wife.—Summons—For Relief.—To the above-named Defendants, and each of them: You are hereby surmound and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the City of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said city, on the 18th day of April, 1856, and to serve a copy of your sursayer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 6 Waitst, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, excitative of the day of such service; and if you fail wice hereof, excitative of the day of such service; and if you fail

CUPREME COURT—City and County of New York.—THE PHILADELPHIA GUANO COMPANY ariest JOHN E. GOWEN wed FRANKLIN COPELAND.—Sameous for money demand on contract.—(Com. not.er.)—To the Defendants. You are becelve summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which well be aid in the effice of the City of New York, within twenty days after the acrise of this summons on you, exclusive of the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff a time selection will take judgment against you for the same of two thousand one hundred and eighty two dollars, with inserts from the tenth day of Argust, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-siz, heiders the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 7, 1856.

The complaint in this action.—Dated Oct. 7, 1856.

Elattiff's Attorneys, No. I Hanoverett, in the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 7, 1856.

Elattiff's Attorneys, No. I Hanoverett.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the City and County of New York, by the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 7, 1856.

Elattiff's Attorneys, No. I Hanoverett.

The complaint in the sale of the same of two said to some of the same of the option of th

THE PEOPLE of the State of New-York, by The FEOFILE of the State of New-York, by
the grace of God free and independent. To all persons inseted in the estate of JAMES MATHIESON, late of the City
New York, decreased, as creditors, is acres, next of kin, or
crevies, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited
to required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate
the County of New-York, at his office in the City of Newk, on the lith day of February next at eleven of clerk in the
enson of that day, then and there to attend the final settleut of the account of proceedings of PETER NELSON as
cruter of the last will and testament of and decreased. In
mess whereof we have caused the seal of office of sail Auromess whereof we have caused the seal of office of sail Auroexecutor of the last will and restament of and decreased. In witness whereof we have caused the seal of office of sail Surrouse to be hereunte affixed. Witness, ALEXANVER W. BRADFORD, esquire, Surrouste of our said County, at the City of New-York, the 6th day of August, in the year of our [1.8.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty sin. O24 lawiwF. A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate,

DEATH FROM WHITPING.—A young girl aged Syears named Barbara Forman, residing on Columbus street, west side, died on Saturday. It being reported to Coroner Erwin that it was suspected that the cause Coroner i Erwin that it was suspected that the "sus-of her death was a severe whipping received from her schoolmaster, he summoned a jury and held an inquest vesterday. The Jury was compared of P. H. Breslin, C. L. Fish, Mr. Pratt, S. Race, I. S. Pandock and Jas. Hill. The testimony of three girls, the limates of the deceased, was received, going to substantiate the report that four weeks since Frederick Bowers, a schoolmaster on Cleveland Centre, had wripped the child
with great severity on her back with a stick had; an
inch thick and about two feet long. He had been in
the habit of using the same mode of punishment on other children previously. The gid
complained of lameness, and took to her
bed about eighteen days afterward and after an illness of eight days, through which she complained of great pain in her spine, shoulder and left
side, dued on Saturday. A post more measurination
by Dr. Frentice showed a congestion of the lower part
of the left lung, great enlargement of the liver and
contusions on the lower part of the back. It was the
conclusion of the physicians that the treatment by
Bowers caused these results. What medical treatment
had been practiced does not arpear, though she had a port that four weeks since Frederick Bowers, a sel-Bowers caused these results. What me near treatment had been practiced does not appear, though she had a physician on Tuesday last, the fact of the whipping not being divulged to the doctor. The jury returned a veight that the child came to be death by injuries reverifict that the child came to he occasion, agested by ceiver from Bowers. He was immediately arrested by Officer Elvert, and confined in the Folice prison. The parents of the girl are German. If the story is half of it true, the punishment was brutal and cruel in the extreme.

[Clereland Plaindealer, 20th.

trine, the punishment vas state of the trees.

Negro There Catchet.—On Surday last, one of our city police discovered a white man and a negro passing leisurely through our city, on horseback, each, at neounday; but somehow, something secured to say that corrething was wrong, and the two were arrested. An examination was had before Mr. Justice Gross, and they both "told their tales; but each not happening to be in the room to hear the other, their accounts of themselves and others did not correspond. But they both agree that they were going out on the Nucces. The negro finally confessed that the man had enthed him away, and they were going to Mexico, and that the man had threatened his life if he should divulge the affeit. The negro man is a stout five fellow, of his kind. It would not surprise us if this should prove to have some connection with the attempt d incovertion on the Colorado. At present, they are both

New-York Daily Tribune

A WORD FROM DOG NOBLE. Dean friends, I've a pittial tale to relate,
As you will confess when I tell you my state.
You've heard without doublooth in speech and in so that miserable "squirrel" I barked at so long. Oh, those bright joyons days, when I basked in the sun.
The wear-some duties of cog-life a I done,
Or new at that hole with my bow-wow w
I'm certain that squirrel is sitting there now.

But my friends were determined to show my mistake. beclaring "this rumpus for no him; you make." beclaring "this rumpus for no him; you make." to they took me by force to the opposite side. Now where is your squirrei!" they truntingly cried

Not convinced by this journey, at once I went back, And set myself down on the same old track, When they then pointed up to a far distant tree, And showed that identical squirrel to me.

That a squired went through there I cannot forget And I m pretty certain that he is there yet." But these friends still determined to set me all right.

In the mean time as patient as dog can well be While waiting some new "fabrication" to see, Although not a stone is left on the land. Ill go back and bark where the wall use I to stand

That squirrel ran off in a different way.

THE KANSAS EMIGRANTS.

BY L. MARIA CHILD

| Continued from The Tribune of October 23. Her husbard, knowing the reliable strength of her character did not hesitate to confide to her his anxie-tics and fears for Kansas. But, as far as possible, they hest denger out of sight in their conversations with Alis. They had seen proof enough that she was strong in self-sacrifice, with abundant fortitude to en-dure for these she loved; but they knew that the life-blood of her sout was in her affections, and that peris in her lushand's path would undermine the strength and mending for the whole family, keeping the rooms tidy, and sesisting about the daily cooking. If it was necessary to purchase a pail, or pan, or any other household convenience, it was Katie who sallied forth into Massachusetts street to examine such articles as were for sale at the little shantee shops. If water was wanted, when the men were absent she put on her deep cape-bonnet, and took the pail to the nearest spring, nearly a quarter of a mile distant; for there was so much work pressing to be done in Lawrence that as yet there had been no time found to construct wells; and the water of the river became shallow and turbid under the Sammer sun. These excursions were at first amusing from the rinovelty, and she came home with a lively account of odd-looking Missouri cattle-drovers, and Indian squaws, with bags full of paposes strapped to their shoulders. But gradually the tone of merriment subsided; and when the had occasion to go into the structure of th and interlaiding their conversation with oaths and curses. Every one that entered was hailed with the interregatery, "Stranger, whar are you from!" If their answer indicated any place north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, the response was, "Danin you, holler-hearted Yankees! What business have you in these directs? You'd better clar out, I tell yer."

On one of these occasions, a dirty drunken fellow that business have you are the fellow that the "Tex tell me you are an all-fired smart."

said to Kate. "They tell me you are an all-fired smart womars. Are you Pro Slave? or do you go in for the Abelitionists?"

Concealing the disgust she felt, she quietly replied,

"I wish to see Kansas a Free State, because I have her prosperity at heart"
"Damn yer imperdence!" exclaimed the brute. "I

"Damn yer imperdence?" exclaimed the brute. "I sheuld like to see you chained up with one of our niggers. I'll be cussed if I wouldn't help to do it." And he finished by steeping down and squirting a quantity of tobacco-juice into her face.

There was another Missourian in the shop, atall, hurly-looking cuttle drover, with a long whip in his listed. He seized the other roughly by the arm, saying. "I tell you what, my boy, that's puttin it on a little too thick. I'm Pro-Slave. If you're for a far fight with the Yankees, Tom Thorpe's the man for yer work. But I'm down on all sich fixens. Let the weman alone!"

work. But I'm down on all sich fixens. Let the weman alone!"
The rowdy drew his bowie-knife, with a volley of oaths, and Katie darted from the shop, leaving her purchases ancompleted. When ahe returned she found her mother busy about dinner, and Alice sitting at the windew making a coarse freek. She raised her head and smilet when her compine network that immediately.

courteous and cultivated man, with a good library, always at their disposal. There was so much quiet, gentle strength about him that his presence seemed to insure protection. The last and strongest reason why Alice loved Mount Oread was that Wuliam had taken land a little levond it, and there was to be their fature home, sing as a bird's nest, in a "sunny nook of greenery." He was building a cabin there, and every day she saw him descending toward Lawrence, with the ax on his choulder; and as he came nearer, she could hear him whistling, "Home, sweet home." She was watching for him new, and hoping he would rewas watching for him new, and hoping he would re-turn in season for dinner. Therefore she had not no-ficed the flurried manner with which Kate hastened to fixed the flurred manner with which Race assemble wash her the and who the tobacco stains from her bornet. While she was thus employed, the old lady said to her youngest daughter, "Flora, go and call Jelm and Thomas from the field. Dinner is nearly

mother! no!" exclaimed Katie. "Never send her out! Never!" Perceiving that her quick emphatic tranner had arrested the attention of all the inmates of her dwelling, she added, in a lower tone, "I will go

But her words had aroused a train of thoughts, which But her words had aroused a train of thoughts, which was becoming more and more familiar to Alice. The men in the vicinity often came to ask counsel of Mr. Fractierd and Mr. Brace and, of course, their talk was mainly concerning the neighboring State of Misseuri. She heard them tell how ruffine and rowdies came ever the border, with bowie knives and pistols, to drive the free citizens of Kansas away from the polis; to deprive them of liberty to make their own laws, and coing of them to be governed by the code of Missouri, which in many ways violated their moral sense. She leave them say that spice from Missouri were in every which in many ways violated their moral sense. She heard them say that spice from Missouri were in every neighborhood, watching those eneigrants who dared to say arithing in favor of having the soil of Kansas fice. Why was Katie so flushed and florried? Was the darger approaching nearer than she was aware of? She tuned anxie usly toward Mount Oread, and loaged for a right of William. What if he should not return after high fall? He, whose honest mouth would never utter a word that was false to freedom, whatever might be his personal task? Unable to keep back the crowding tears, she slipped belond the cotton ourtain that screened their sleeping spantment, and kneeling beside screened their sleeping apartment, and kneeling beside their ruled couch, she prayed carnesly to God to pro-tect her husband.

William had not arrived when they sat down to dine, and his wife made various pretenses for rising to remove a plate, or bring a cup of water; but in reality to look out upon Mount Oread. At last, she heard his voice, and rushed out to meet him with an outburst of enotion that surprised them all. John shook his head mountfully, and sighed as he said, "Poor Alice! How she ided to be a superior of the said."

Katie and the discretion not to mention her rencontre with the Border Rufflan to any but her husband, who grew red in the face and eleached his fist, while he leave to in the face and eleached his fist, while he leave to be sight of the best interests of Kansas, in our resentment at the wirege and insuits we are continually receiving. We will give these lawless reseals no excuse for molesting us, and well with patience for the American Government to protect its modfending citizens."

On the afternoon of the same day, agawky lad, with a "long nine" in his mouth, and hands in his trowsers peckets, came to the door, saying, "The ole woman tak wi fits almighty strong; and the ole man wants you to cum, and bring along some o' yer doctor's stuff. He's heern tell that yer death on fits.

Mrs. Bradford had been es so accustomed to the south-western lingo, that she understood "the ole man" Katie and the discretion not to mention her rencontre

to be the lad's father. She knew very well that he was a Misseuri spy, of the lewest order, an accomplice in many vilisations proceedings against the Free-Sod catta his Kansss. She felt a loathing of the whole family, our mingled with resentment; but the rose quick vilipropare the medicines, thinking to berseit. What propare the medicines, thinking to berseit. What propare the medicines, thinking to berseit. What respectively it is for me to profess to be a believer in the case as this." She adminishered reflect to in such a case as this." She adminishered reflect to the sufferer, as tenderly as if she had been her own sister, and the poor woman expressed gratifule for it in her uncouth way. When Kate remarked that they would feel more kindly toward the Yankees, if they knew them better, she replied, "I allers tole my ole man I wished they wouldn't keep up such a muss. But Lor, what the use o speakin'! It's jist like spittin agin the wind."

That night Mr. Bradford's horse and saddle were

stolen. They never knew by whom; but they were afterward seen in Missouri.

In the madst of discouragements and dangers, the brave hand of settlers wert on with their work. Better stores were creefed, and, one after another, the temperary cakins gave place to comfortable stone houses.

An Emigrant Aid Society had been formed in the North, whose object it was to assist in the erection of miles school houses, and other buildings, for the public benefit. Their motive was partly financial, maximuch as all such improvements rapidly increased the value of property in Kansas; and they were well aware that the outward property and the state of as all such improvements rapidly increased they will
of property in Kassas; and they were well aware that
the outward prosperity as well as the moral strength of a
a State depended greatly upon encouraging emigrants to
go frem communities where they had been accests and
to free institutions, educational privileges, orderly
habits, and salutary laws. Their motives in extending
a heighte hand to these infant colonies, were both morrity good and worldly wise. There was no partiality
in their management of affairs. Emigrants from the
Southern States shared their benefits equally with those
from the North Settlers were pouring in from all sections of the country, but chiefly from the North and
West, because the hardy inhabitants of those States
are always ready for enterprise and toil. Many of
them had large families of cuidene, and the small halftern shed tavern, called the Cincinnati House, was
quite insufficient to afford them sheller while cabins
were prepared for them. In the course of their first
Sun mer, John Bradford and his band of pilgroms had
the satisfaction of seeing a noble stone hotel, of three
eforces, rice in Massachusetts street, making the place
leanting with its glazed windows and doors of pol-

stories, rise in Massachusetts street, making the place beautiful with its glazed windows and doors of pol-shed black walnut.

Criortun ately, the only route to Kansas, by railroad or steamboat, passed through Missouri. Baggage-wegons were continually plundered, and letters broken open and destroyed by the Border Ruffiam. Supplies of provisions, purchased by the settlers, or sent to them by their friends, went to carich their encauses. Money inclosed in letters met with the same fate. Still the settlers of Kansas pursued a pacific course toward their by their feroes, went to enrich their enemies. Money inclosed in letters met with the same tate. Still the settlers of Kansas pursued a pacific course toward their personators. They came from communities where laws were reliable for protection, and, following their old habits, they appealed to the laws; desirous, at all hazards, not to involve the country in civil war. This conscientieus patriotism was sof appreciated. The handitti on the borders laughed it to room; while the slavehelding gentlemen and statesmen, who used them as juppets to do the disgraceful work they were ashimed to do themselves, smiled at the Yankees reverence for the Union, and successfully played their old pame of practicing on conscientious love of country, in order to tighten the serpent coil of Slavery more securely about the neck of Freedom. Missoarians had voted their own creatures into most of the offices of Kansas. Some of them pitched a text in that Teritory for a while, while others did not even assume the appearance of residing there. From such officers of justice the criticens of Kansas could find no redress for the nolberes and wrongs continually inflicted on them by the band of ruffians commissioned to drive them out of the Territory by any means that would do it most effectually. Our wrongs from the British Government were slight, compared with theirs. Still these Western Colonies refrained from revolution. They sent agents to Washington with well attested evidence of their outrageous wrongs. They received fair words, and no relief. Every day it became u ore evident that the President of the United States was in league with the power that was crushing Free Kansas. The Missoarians, embolicated by their knowledge of this fact, played their bad game more and more openly. They pad men a dollar a cay, with plenty of whisky, and free Jassage across the ferries, to go into Kansas and vote down the rights of the citizens. More and more the conviction grew upon the people of Kansas that they could not trust the Government of the Unit

passage across the ferries, to go into Kansas and vote down the rights of the citizens. More and more the conviction grew upon the people of Kansas that they could not fust the Government of the United States, and consequently had only their own energies to rely upon. They published a paper called The Herald of Fire dow, in which they maintained the right of all American catizens to choose their own magistrates, and make their own laws. They rejected the legislators imposed upon them by the rabble of Missouri, at the point of the bayonet. They declared that a large majority of the settlers were desirous to have Kansas a fire State, and that they would maintain their right to be heard. To this paper 3 hn Bradford and Win. Bruce were constant contributors, and Kate's brother, The mas, was diligent in setting the types. Of course, the family became odious to those who were bent on driving Freedom out of Kansas.

A Convention of the Free-Soil citizens of the Territory was called at Topeka. There were representatives from Ohio and Massachusetts, that the introduction of Slavery would prove disastrous to the prosperity of the State. They framed a Constitution for Kansas, and chose legislators. Some required that five colored people should be excluded from the Territory, as well as slaves. Others deemed that such a regulation wend be an infringement upon Freedom, and neged that no man could calculate the future bad consequences of introducing one wrong principle into the basis of their government. No one arged this point more stremously than did William Bruce, in his mild, firm way. But Southern emigrants were opposed to that view of the case, and the Convendon, desirous to concede as far as possible, yet unwilling to introduce such a clause into the votes of the people.

It was a trying time for the women in Lawrence. that question to the votes of the people.

that question to the votes of the people.

It was a trying time for the women in Lawrence. The wisest end bravest men were absent in Topeka, which was twenty five miles further up the river. The Convention excited great wrath in Missouri, They called hemselves loves of "law and order," and denounced those as "traitors" who dared to make other laws than those imposed upon them with bowie-knives and revolvers. The wildest stories were circulated. The most incderate of them was a rumor that Mr. Burne insisted upon having "niggers" become mem-The most mederate of them was a rumor that Mr. Bruce insisted upon having "niggers" become members of the Legislature. This they regarded as the greatest monstrosity a Republican could be guilty off for they were blind to the fact that hundreds of cotored slaves could be to not who were more in for the office than the white ones they had appointed to rule over Kanses. Insults multiplied, and curses and threats grew louder. Every family in Lawrence went to bed each night with the feeling that they might be murdered before morning.

When the delegrates returned, John Bradford thought his wife seemed at least ten years older than when she came to Kansas, the preceding Spring. The baby, who could now toddle atone, had caught the trick of fear, and hid himself when his father knocked at the fastened door.

at the fastened door.

William was alarmed to find Alice so thin and pale, and to see her gentle eyes look so large and frightened. He folded her closely in his arms, and as she wept upon his bosom, he said, "O my wife! my loving and generous wife! how I reproach myself for accepting the sacrifice you offered! Yet had I forseen this state of things. I rever would have consented that you should have followed me into Kanzas."

things, I rever would have consented that you should have followed me into Kaneas."

"Den't say that!" she exclaimed nervously. "It will be easier to die with you, than it would have been to live withou, you. But oh William, why need they persecute us so? There are thousands of acres of laud mentiovated in Missouri. What makes them covet

TO BE CONTINUED.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

NEW PROCESS OF MAKING BUTTER.-At the late Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society, a new discovery in butter-making was made public, of which our reporter remarks:

which our reporter remarks:

There is one of the processes of manufacture so unlike all others, that I deem it highly worthy of publication as a new discovery, and give it in the discoverer's own words; and, since he has thoroughly proved his success, I carnestly advise all butter-makers to try the new plan. The sataple furnished is fresh and perfectly sweet. The statement (dated Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1805) savs:

sweet. The statement dated Watertowa, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1856) says:

"This sample of butter is made by my improved method, whereby every drop of water or buttermilk is taken out of it by solar evaporation. In this process I claim to have so perfected butter-making that butter may be kept sweet several years, without the rancid odor caused by the decomposition of water and buttermilk that pervades most of the butter at the present time.

time.

"The following is an outline of my improved process: Firstly, in churning the cream enough ice should be put into it occasionally to make the butter come in crumbe; pour of the buttermilk, and wash the butter several times in soft ice water until there ceases to be several times in soft ice water until there ceases to be several times in soft ice water until there ceases to be any miky appearance. During the process of wash-ing, should there be a solid hump of butter large enough to contain a cell of fluid, that lump should be crushed while in the water, and broken into a corre-sponding size with the other crumbs. Lastly, wash it in brine made of rock salt, sultputer, seft water and ice; skim the crumbs out of the brine with a skimmer;

drain each skimmer full well, and spread the crumts of lutter on zinc plates fin cold weather wooden tables will do instead). In very warm weather the zinc plates shou do be set on ice water. While the crumbs are spread out thinly, place the butter in the middle of a nilk room, open all the windows, and a current of air passing over it will evaporate all the moisture in warm weather, if the room is suitably ventilated. Care should be taken not to have any other moisture in the room, like water on the floor of wet dairy furniture in should be taken not to have any other moisture in the room, like water on the floor or wet dairy furniture in the room. When the batter is perfectly dry, pack it down immediately; let there be no more working of it than is necessary to pack it solid in a jac of tab. This will secure unbroken the crystals of butter and its original flavor. As near as I can ascertain there will not exceed one onnee of salt to ten pounts of butter by the process of brine salting. As general thing, in making for hospitals, gouty invalids and sick persons, the salting process should be omitted altogether. Butter made in this way (without salt) if scaled in came or jars and placed in an atmosphere or chamber of binance of nitrogen, I believe, will keep any practical number of years.

exide of nitrogen, I believe, will keep any practical number of years.

"I nave also an improved butter-tub which I hoped to be able to present to you, but sickness has prevented me this year. It is a butter-tub trained in balves, opening in the middle like a match-box, circular tension, made of ordinary occoss wood, kim-dried, then placed in an air-chamber, and after exhausting the air, inject a solution of stone, which by atmospheric pressure will penetrate the peres of the wood, which becomes petrified and coated with stone, without increasing the weight of the anchage over 6 to 8 per cent. The tub will be air-tight and possess all the pushing a settle jat.

If this entirely new process proves equally successful with other persons, one of the most important desidness of the persons, one of the most important desidness that the persons one of the most important desidness that the settle persons one of the most important desidness that the persons one of the most important desidness that the persons one of the most important desidness that the persons of the persons th

a stone jat.

If this entirely new process proves equally successful with other persons, one of the most important desiderate of the age will have been achieved, since it is estimated that farmers suffer an average loss of five cents a pound upon all butter made in the United States in consequence of not feeing it of milk and water, which are the sole cause of its rancidity; and I am sure that consumers will hail Mr. Minthorn as one of the benefactors of the age. The Committee, whe are all practical, good indges, speak of the discovery in high terms. The new process of manufacturing butter-tube is also worthy of consideration.

EFFECTS OF DEEP PLOWING .- About a year ago we published a communication from Mr. G. E. Waring, describing the plowing-match of the Westchester Agricultural Fair at White Plains, in which he received the third premium (there being only three competitors) for plowing more rapidly than and twice ad deeply as the others.

The result of that work, as was predicted at the time, was greatly superior to the shallow culture of the more successful plowmen as will be seen by the following statement, signed by the President of the Society, and by two members of the Executive Committee. We commend its perusal to those who still believe that five commend its perusal to those who still believe that five inches is a sufficient depth for plowing.

We were present a via Plowing Trial of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County has Fall, and witnessed the deep plowing of Mr. Deo. E. Waring, ir., and this Fall samplined the crop of Corn grown upon the land, and found that which we believed grow on the plot plowed by Mr. W. decidedly better than the rost of the held.

HENRY WOOD.

R. MOTT UNDERHILL,

White Plains, Sept. 24, 1936. JAMES ARMSTRONG.

INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLI-GENCE.

Topographical Machine.-We witnessed on Saturday morning last, opposite the Wall-street Ferry, the experimental trial of a machine invented by Messrs. Geo. R. Clarke and Saml. Adams of Antioch, Californis, for making top ographical surveys. Though apparently imperfectly constructed, as experimental machines usually are, yet we were surprised and pleased with the facility and accuracy with which it delineated the shape of the ground over which it was drawn. By a very simple combination of cones and friction wheels, regulated by a pendulum, motion is given to a roll of paper and a grade-pen, the relative velocities of which give an exact profile of the ground, together with the vertical and horizontal distarce trayeled. For instance, when the machine is being drawn over a level surface the grade-pen remains stationary, while the paper moves at its maximum speed. If going up or down hill at an angle of say 45 degrees the a er moves in a horizontal direction with the same speed that the grace pen moves in a vertical one, and if the machine is drawn perpendicularly, the paper would stop, while the pen, having increased to its maximum speed would draw a line in a vertical direction acress it. A number of practical and scientific gentlemen were present, among whom we noticed Col. Ramsey and Capt. Mexic of Mexico, the Messrs. Cook of Hanover street, and a number of engiseers, whose names we did not learn. We understood them all to express themselves highly pleased with the result of the experiment. The inventors pledge themselves to produce a machine within six months that will do the work with great facility, and with as much accuracy as can be attained with the instruments how in use. A small model of the machine is on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, where it is receiving the encomiume of inventors and scientific men generally.

IMPROVED BLAST-PIPE-Mr. Wm E. Cooper of Dunkirk, this State, has introduced on the New-York and Eric Railroad a form of blast nozzle which has made the few poor engines to which it has been app equal to the best on the road for making steam. It has been common to discharge the steam into the chimney through a round opening. Mr. C. simply forms it into a ring or annular passage, so that the escaping current presents a great surface both on its exterior and interior sides to act on the smoke and drag it up the chim-

ney. It is a valuable improvement.

BENNETT'S INDIA-RUBBER SAFETY-LAMP. -- MOSSIS. Hay shurst & Mott of this city are introducing a lamp for burning fluid, which compels the extinguishment of the lights as the top is unscrewed for filling and also holds the fluid in a bag of india-rubber within the body of the lamp, so that if the latter be broken the fluid cannot well be spilled upon the person by any pos-sible maneuver. The contents are also kept cooler by this arrangement, so that the consumption of fluid remairs constant instead of increasing as the lamp becomes heated. It is an important invention. More accidents from burning fluids than by steamboat and railroad disasters combined. This lamp will probably prevent 90 per cent of them, and should be immediately adepted unless a better is offered.

NEW FRICTIONAL GEARING.-Where high speed and little force is required in transmitting power from one wheel to another it is common to provide no teeth, but simply to let their smooth surfaces rub together. A Mr. James Robertson has lately introduced in Scotland a "grooved surface frictional gearing," similar to the above except that the surfaces are let into each other in grooves. Messrs. Dron & Lawson of Glasgow are using this gearing with great success in driving large planers, as it never slips, and is particularly well

adapted to easy reversing, &c. LAKE CHAMPLAIN IRON .- Mr. Abel, Chemist to the English War Department, has been analyzing an ore of iron said to be "coming to Britain from Lake Champlain," and finds it to be very similar in its constituents to the famous Swedish iron, and concludes it to be specially adapted to the manufacture of steel, boiler plates, &c. There is no sulphur, a trifle of phosphoria acid, Ime, water and manganese, 34 per cent of silica, with over 30 per cent of the protoxyd and over 65 per cent of the seequiexyd of iron. How long shall we import English iron, while our soil is full of ore so much superior that it is proposed to freight it to Great Britain in large quantities?

ENGINE BUILDING IN AUSTRALIA .- A new steamboat named the Nowra has been lately built in Australia and fitted with a pair oscillating engines of good workmanship, the first marine engines ever built on that Island, if not in fact the first ever built south of the equator. The engines and boiler were built by P. N. Russell & Co. of Sydney, a concern employing above 120 men, and fitted with a Nasmyth steam hammer and tools capable of boring a steam cylinder 60 inches in diameter. The engines referred to are quite small and work non-cond-naingly, the boilers being compelled to sustain what the English term high pressure, equal to about 50 pounds per square inch.

The Republicans of the First Ward of Brooklys have made the following nominations: For Alderman-Warren E. Russell.

For Supervisor-John Phillips.